





# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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**ELECTION MAY 4th, 1861.**  
For Delegates to a Border State Conference.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.  
Gen. W. O. BUTLER, of Carroll.  
Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, of Fayette.

1st District—HENRY C. BURNETT.  
2d District—J. W. CROCKETT.  
3d District—GEO. W. EWING.  
4th District—A. G. TALBOT.  
5th District—J. L. HELM.  
6th District—JOHN M. ELLIOTT.  
7th District—ALEXANDER MARSHALL.  
8th District—THOS. P. PORTER.  
9th District—EMERY WHITAKER.  
10th District—W. L. ARTHUR.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 9, 1861.

**AN ACT OF JUSTICE.**—We are pleased that the Legislature has reduced the rent paid by Col. South for the Penitentiary to \$6,000 per annum for the remaining two years of his term. Col. South has already paid the State, for two years, \$24,000, being one thousand dollars more than his predecessor, Mr. Ward, paid for twice the time. After this reduction, Col. South will pay the State for four years \$93,000, being \$13,000 more than ever before realized from any keeper. In view of the high rent originally fixed and the condition of business in the country, this act of the Legislature was nothing more than right and proper.

**FORT SUMTER.**—The supplies of Fort Sumter have not yet been cut off by the Southern army. The excuse assigned by the Administration for its charge of policy in regard to Fort Sumter, was its fear that if it was evacuated the army before it would be concentrated at Pensacola.

**THE REQUISITION OF GOVERNOR PETTUS,** of Mississippi, for 1,500 volunteers has been filled. The proclamation was issued on Friday and filled by Monday evening. President Davis has called for 500 volunteers from Florida.

**MACAULAY'S ENGLAND.**—The 5th volume of the above work, edited by his sisters, is for sale at S. C. BULL'S.

**THE WAR NEWS IN THE SOUTH.**—It will be seen by telegraphic dispatches that the war news has created the greatest excitement in the South.

**SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE MCLEAN.**—The special dispatch of the 4th inst., to the Philadelphia Press, says:

"Judge Logan, of Illinois, Mr. Lincoln's late law partner, and a conservative member of the Peace Congress, is the probable successor of Judge McLean."

**FOUR OR FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE** are daily dying of hunger in the north-western provinces of India.

**OUR EXCHANGES FROM PENNSYLVANIA** say that the wheat looks very well, notwithstanding the severe frozings and frequent thaws of the past winter. Very little of it is winter killed.

**THE WEALTH OF MEMPHIS.**—The Memphis Appeal has been looking over the tax ledger of the City Controller, and finds that there are in Memphis 717 tax payers of from \$100 to \$3,000; 331 of from \$3,000 to \$5,000; 334 of from \$5,000 to \$10,000; 141 of from \$10,000 to \$15,000; 93 of from \$15,000 to \$25,000; 56 of from \$25,000 to \$50,000; 19 of from \$50,000 to \$100,000; 27 of from \$100,000 to \$200,000; 15 of from \$200,000 to \$500,000; 12 of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

**A TEXAS PAPER** says that Governor Houston is worth \$150,000. He has made a return to the assessors of upwards of \$84,000.

**S. HART,** a wealthy citizen of Texas, has proposed the loan of \$200,000 to the Southern Government, to be repaid at its convenience and without interest.

**A PAWNBROKER'S JOKE.**—Uncle Sam is getting "hard up," not three millions in his pockets on the 25th ult., and seven States "up the spout."

**Any of our readers** who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimers, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

**On the 27th ult.** there were about one thousand six hundred volunteers at Pensacola, and on the same date five hundred more, on route for that place, from Mississippi, arrived at Mobile. A few cases of typhoid fever have occurred among the troops at Pensacola.

**The Virginia State Convention** has rejected the Peace Conference plan by the decisive vote of 116 to 4.

**Geo. Dejanette,** a half-witted fellow, was murdered in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, last week, by some person unknown.

**The fact is a significant one,** that Mr. Crittenden in his Frankfort speech makes no allusion whatever to the Peace Conference plan.

**SINGULAR OMISSION.**—We are quite sure that the Union newspapers of Kentucky must at least condemn all these things. And yet, by some strange inadvertence, they have failed to express this condemnation through their columns. —*Cov. Union.*

## News from Texas.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from a gentleman, formerly of this city, but now living in Texas, to a friend residing here, dated El Paso, Texas, March 21, 1861:

**Convention at Arizona.**—On the 16th day of March a convention of the people of Arizona was held in the town of Mesilla. Mr. James A. Lucas, Chairman, and Charles A. Hoffman was appointed Secretary. Hon. P. T. Herbert, of El Paso, a Commissioner from the State of Texas, was introduced to the meeting, and in response to repeated calls, made a very eloquent and powerful appeal in favor of Southern Rights. Other speeches were made by different gentlemen, and the meeting was a very harmonious one.

The following are a portion of the resolutions passed by this Convention, and which embody the substance:

**Resolved,** That our feelings and interests are with the Southern States, and although we deplore the division of the Union, yet we cordially endorse the course pursued by the seceded Southern States.

**Resolved,** That, geographically and naturally, we are bound to the South, and for our own protection, and as the Southern States have formed a Confederacy, it is our earnest desire to be attached to that Confederacy as a Territory.

**Resolved,** That we do not desire to be attached as a Territory to any State seceding separately from the Union; but to be under the protection of a Confederacy of Southern States.

**Resolved,** That we will not recognize the present Black Republican administration, and that we will resist any officer appointed to this Territory by said administration with whatever means in our power.

**On the second Monday in April next,** the people will vote for the ratification or rejection of the resolutions passed at the above meeting.

**Salt Mine.**—A valuable discovery of pure salt has just been made in the neighborhood of Fort Stanton. This deposit is found in a large cave, which has only been partially explored, but proves to be miles in extent. The salt is found thickly incrusting upon the walls, roof, and floor of the cave. The mine is apparently inexhaustible, is pure and of the best quality.

**New Gold Diggins.**—A gentleman who has just returned from these diggings, in the neighborhood of Fort Stanton, in the Sierra Capitan, gives the following news: He confirms all that was previously reported in regard to their extent and richness. There was no water for mining purposes when he left; the weather being very cold, and two feet of snow on the ground. The Mexicans were taking out some gold, making the water for its extraction by melting the snow by means of large log heaps. Quite a number of Mexicans were already at the diggings, and several hundred were camped at different points in the vicinity, waiting for the weather to moderate.

**Pino Alto Mines.**—It is said the water is beginning to fall at the head of the gulches, and the placer diggings will, for the present, in a great degree, be suspended. It is the opinion of many of the miners that Quartz mines are the richest, and will eventually prove the most profitable. New lodes continue to be found, and many rich veins are being discovered and owned by men who have not the means to work them. Many are preparing to work arastras. One arastra was cleaned up last week, which yielded \$140 for one week's work in freezing weather. The day is not far distant when hundreds of steam engines will be at work in the Pino Alto, San Jose, and Coler mine districts. There has been brought to this place within the past few days over eight thousand dollars in dust from the Pino Alto mines, a portion of which I saw myself today.

The ranch of Messrs. Martin & Holmes has been "cleaned out" of all their horses and mules, and a lot of sheep belonging to the parties, by Indians from the vicinity of these mines. This whole country abounds in minerals of all kinds, but the trouble in working the mines is on account of the Indians.

**Arizona Silver.**—An agent for a prospecting company from California has reached Arizona and located claims. He says it is a great mineral country, and that if the ores as-yet claimed, it surpasses any other region for richness in minerals. He sends samples of ore from the New Mexico and San Antonio lodes. They bear a considerable resemblance to Washoe ores. The San Antonio lode was worked by Mormons in 1856 for a year, but the silver they got out was not so large a feature in the ore, as to hinder the working, which was suspended.

The Navajos, a few days since, stole 1800 head of sheep within a few hundred yards of Fray Cristobal, and crossed the Jornada near the Laguna, a short time afterwards with an immense drove of sheep, estimated at 30,000 head. They were said to be on the trail with a still larger drove, said to contain 40,000. All these sheep were stolen from the neighborhood of Fort Stanton.

Eight hundred troops lately occupied in the Navajo war, are on their way to Arizona to chase the Apaches.

A driver on the last overland mail from the West, by the name of Clifford, was shot through the body some twenty miles this side of Tucson. The conductor was sitting on the box with him at the time, but fortunately received no injury.

A few days since, a wagon master in charge of some fifteen United States wagons, laden with supplies for the army from Albuquerque, and destined for Fort Buchanan, in connection with the teamsters, drove the train into Sonora. At Fort McLane he discharged some of his party, and employed others. The train and loading were probably worth about \$30,000.

**Hon. Green Adams** represented the Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky in the last Congress. If we are not mistaken, he has characterized the State Rights movement as the work of demagogues and office-seekers. He was for making the fight for his rights in the Union. Well, he has got his right. It is in the Treasury Department at Washington, and is worth \$3,000 a year. We suppose Mr. Adams is willing to give a certificate that the Lincoln Administration is not only thoroughly national, but in its disposition towards the South altogether benevolent; further, that he has got his rights, and that consequently the Union is entirely safe.

**RECEPTION OF CAPTAIN PENNEBAKER BY THE CITIZEN MILITARY.**—The National Blues, Louisville Life Guards, Citizen Guards, Washington Guards, Jackson Guards, and the Hunt Guards, Maj. Hunt in command, met Capt. Pennebaker at the depot of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, yesterday evening, to compliment him with a military reception for his earnest and effective efforts in passing the State Military Bill. He was then conducted to a magnificent four-horse carriage, and escorted to his residence, where he responded handsomely to a reception speech delivered by Mr. Buchanan.

Capt. Pennebaker acquitted himself nobly in obtaining an appropriation to arm the State; and our gallant soldiers acquitted themselves like true knights and gentlemen, in recognizing his services. —*Lot. Courier.*

**Will some one give us even a plausible reason for the desertion of the Crittenden plan by the Union men of Kentucky?** Was it a trick of Guthrie to substitute his emasculated humber? —*Cov. Union.*

## OBITUARY NOTICE

Of the Late Principal Geologist of Kentucky,  
David Owen, M. D.

The decease of our late distinguished chief in the Geological Survey of Kentucky, which occurred in the afternoon of November 13th, 1860, at his residence in New Harmony, Indiana, at the age of 53, will be deeply deplored throughout the wide circle, in this country and in Europe, in which he had, by his great industry and eminent services in the field of exploration of American Geology, deservedly acquired a reputation as elevated as it is extensive.

Dr. Owen was born June 24th, 1807, at Braxfield House, Lanarkshire, Scotland; and surrounded by the picturesque scenery of that locality, and witness of the stirring events connected with the great social experiment of his father, Robert Owen, the distinguished philanthropist and large mill owner, whose efforts were directed to ameliorating the condition of the laboring classes, Dr. Owen was early led to admire the works of nature and taught to examine and think for himself; inducing habits of self-reliance, which he retained throughout life.

On leaving home, with a younger brother, to receive instruction in the celebrated educational establishment of Erasmus Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, Switzerland, their father's parting advice was to devote a large share of attention to the science of chemistry, so practically useful in its bearings on the other branches of science as well as on the arts and manufactures. This judicious advice was faithfully followed at this institution, during the years 1823-5-6, as well as afterwards under the distinguished Dr. Andrew F. in Glasgow, in 1827, and subsequently with Dr. Turner, in London, whilst on a visit of two years made afterwards to America.

In the fall of 1827 Dr. Owen accompanied his father to this country, settling in New Harmony; of which town the latter had purchased a large part, for testing his philanthropic and educational plans. Dr. O. landed in New Orleans January, 1828, and with the exception of some time spent in Paris, France, to improve himself in drawing, for which he had considerable talent, he exhibited in the numerous sketches of his various Geological Reports, and the courses of lectures on chemistry and geology in London, the remainder of his life was spent in this region, devoted to study and to practical geological and chemical pursuits connected with the development of our mineral and agricultural resources in the western, northwestern, and southwestern States.

In 1833 he was associated, as a volunteer explorer, with the late Dr. Gerard Frost, then engaged on a geological reconnaissance of Tennessee; and, after two years assiduous devotion to medical studies, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, O., in 1835. In 1837 he married Miss Catherine Neef, daughter of Joseph Neef, the former associate of Galvani in Switzerland, and, later in New Harmony, with that distinguished early pioneer of American geology, Mr. William Maclure, a considerable portion of whose geological and mineralogical collections form the basis of the truly immense cabinet which has been accumulated by Dr. Owen during his active life, by purchases, exchanges, and in his numerous geological explorations. A collection which is itself a vast monument to his industry and zeal in the pursuit of science, and which, recently offered by his executor, to the State of Indiana, it is hoped will be purchased by that Commonwealth to be preserved entire for the purposes of future reference and instruction, in accordance with the feelings of the late owner.

In 1837 Dr. Owen was appointed Geologist of Indiana, and began his active life as an independent explorer in the extensive field of American geology and mineralogy by a general reconnaissance of Indiana; the report of which formed a small octavo volume, which was reprinted by the Legislature in 1850, when he was again appointed Chief Geologist of that State, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, and with the active co-operation of his brother, Col. Richard Owen, who has recently been appointed his successor as State Geologist, and who, by agreement, was to perform the field work. As to the numerous and important contributions of others in the field and in the laboratory, the Geologic-Agricultural Survey was carried over a considerable portion of the State; the report of which, constituting a very valuable contribution to geological and agricultural science, is now passing through the press at Indianapolis, under the charge of his brother and successor in the survey.

On the 31st of July, 1858, Dr. Owen was appointed to the General Government to explore the mineral lands of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and required to complete the survey before winter set in. The notification of his appointment and his instructions reached him in New Harmony August 17th following, yet, by the exertion of unusual energy, and by the aid of one hundred and thirty-nine sub-agents and servants, whom he had employed in an incredibly short space of time, provided with tents, provisions, chemical tests, &c., &c., and in many instances, the accompanying corps, each furnished with skeleton maps of the townships assigned them—each to examine thirty quarter sections daily, and report to him at appointed stations—he was enabled to make a satisfactory exploration, in every quarter of section, of about eleven thousand square miles of territory, mostly wild and uncultivated, within the limited time allotted, and to forward his report to the Land Office in the month of January following. During the course of this almost incredible labor he crossed the district under examination, in an oblique direction, eleven several times. The report of this survey, published in the documents of the 1st session of 26th Congress, with its accompanying diagrams, maps, and plates from beautiful sketches of scenery by his own pencil, forms an enduring memorial of his great executive abilities and untiring zeal and industry.

During the years 1847-8-9-50, again under the appointment of the General Government, he, with his several corps, surveyed, in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and part of Nebraska Territory, an extent of country in area exceeding two hundred thousand square miles, or four times greater than the State of New York. The report of this survey, published by Congress in 1852, forms a very large and elegant quarto volume, containing more than 600 pages of text, and numerous wood cuts, maps, diagrams, and other engravings; amongst which are some of fossils which were metal-ruled on steel, a process never before applied to the illustration of organic remains. Another report by him of his survey of the Chippewa Land District of Wisconsin, was published by the General Government in 1850.

Early in 1854 Dr. Owen, as Principal Geologist, began the Geological Survey of Kentucky, of which he personally made a complete general reconnaissance, and to which he devoted most of his attention up to the time of the commencement of his labors in Arkansas. This "General Report," which forms the beginning of this volume, is his last contribution to this work, and was written whilst suffering under general ill health which preceded his dissolution.

Appointed in April, 1857, State Geologist of Arkansas, he commenced in October of that year, as soon as his engagement in Kentucky was ended, under the then existing appropriation, a general reconnaissance of Arkansas, which he carried on successfully up to the time of his death. His last efforts, in that way, even to the day of his untimely death, were directed to the completion of the aid of an amanuensis, were in the daily dictation, up to three days only before his death, of the second volume of his Report on the Geology of that State. His first "Report of a General Reconnaissance of the Northern Counties of Arkansas," a handsome octavo volume, with plates from his own drawings, was published at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1858; and the second volume, to the completion of which he devoted his dying energies, is now passing through the press under the supervision of his brother, Col. Richard Owen.

During the last two years of the prosecution of the Geological Survey in Kentucky, the practical labor, in the field and in the laboratory, was carried on by Messrs. Lyon, Lesley, Lesquereux, and Peter, under the immediate direction of Dr. Owen. He, by the terms of his continuance in the office of Principal Geologist of Kentucky, being allowed to devote a considerable portion of his time to the General Reconnaissance of Arkansas; that of Kentucky having been completed by him, and the condition of the survey and the experience of his assistants in that State being such that it was no longer necessary for him to devote to it his exclusive personal attention.

In addition to these labors, under public patronage, Dr. Owen made many geological explorations, for individuals and corporations, and contributed by his pen to various scientific journals and other periodicals. His wide-spread reputation, in this country and in Europe, secured him an extensive correspondence; and whilst it brought him into reciprocal intercourse with such men as Murchison, Lyell, Mantell, Yemouille, and others, and kept up agreeable associations with the leading scientific minds of this country, levied a heavy tax upon his time and industry. Often the claims for rest, absolutely requisite to the daily recuperation of his over-wrought powers, were set aside for the pleasures of science or the calls of duty or of friendship; and the light in his laboratory, shining far into the "small hours" of the night, might indicate to his scientific friends the rapid pace he was freely sacrificing to his favorite and engrossing pursuits.

The disease, which was the immediate cause of the death of Dr. Owen, was rheumatism, determining finally to the heart, and induced, doubtless, by his severe labors and exposure in his field explorations.

The bent of Dr. Owen's mind was decidedly to the practical application of the sciences for the purposes of every-day life. Hence his efforts to discover the cause of milk-sickness, and his great desire to develop and improve agriculture in this country. To the eminent and useful information conveyed to the enlightened farmer by accurate soil analyses he always devoted special attention, and we are gratified to state that the practical results thus obtained have been extensively and repeatedly acknowledged. We learn that besides the valuable articles on agriculture which he contributed to the several volumes of these reports, he had also partly written some important suggestions on the best means of preserving the fertility of the soil unimpaired.

The labors of our lamented friend were peaceful and unpretending, but they will connect his name forever with the history of science at large and of the improvement of this country in particular. For whilst the political storms which periodically sweep over the country may leave no other remembrances but of confusion and disaster, the quiet record of the discoveries of the man of science yield a perennial harvest of beneficial application.

As a man Dr. Owen was modest and unassuming, yet firm, independent, and self-reliant. The most child-like simplicity in his dealings with the world. Wholly absorbed in his much loved science, his money, his time, even his life, were freely and exclusively spent in its pursuit. Unselfish and ever careful to give every one his due on all occasions, he always awarded to all his various associates, in his reports of his numerous explorations, their just share of honor and responsibility.

The loss which is sustained in his death is very great. In the language of an obituary notice of him in Stillman's American Journal of Science, "In view of his great executive and scientific abilities, rich experience, and comparative age, science had much to hope for in the continued life of Dr. Owen, and his loss is great in proportion to these hopes."

The monument which he was erecting to his genius and labors, in the four volumes of his Reports of the Geological Survey of Kentucky, is left incomplete; first, by the failure of the late General Assembly to appropriate funds for the continuance of the survey, and secondly, by his decease; but the work thus commenced by him, and so ably carried on by the aid of a liberal policy, will not certainly be suffered to lose a great part of its utility by being arrested before reaching the point most favorable for practical application. Its completion at an early day is at once necessary to the full development of the immense mineral and agricultural resources of the State, as it would be gratifying to the numerous friends of the deceased and to the world of science in general. Kentucky will yet redeem, to her intelligent citizens and to the civilized world, the pledges she gave in the commencement of our great Geological and Agricultural Survey; and the results of the latest labors of our lamented associate will be crowned, by completion, a perennial monument of her enterprise and energy in the advancement of improvement, a hand-maid in the world of science, and a sacred depositary of the honored name of her late distinguished Chief Geologist.

Richmond News.

**REICHMOND, April 2.**—The Convention adopted the following resolution:  
**Resolved,** That, doubly deploring the distracted condition of the country, and lamenting the wrongs that have compelled some of the States to dissolve their connection with the Federal Government, but sensible of the blessings of the Union, and impressed with its importance to the peace, prosperity, and progress of the people, we earnestly desire an adjustment by which the Union can be re-established in its integrity, and thereby that peace and prosperity may be restored throughout the land.

The following pamphlets and other works have been copy-righted by W. B. Victor, their author:  
Thoughts on the Creation and Destiny of Man; The Past, the Present and the Future; The Peace Offerings; The Appendix; Perfect System of Government.  
W. B. VICTOR.  
Frankfort, Ky., April 5, 1861. 11\*

Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to the estate of JOHN W. READING, deceased, are requested to come up and settle by the first day of May, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Respectfully,  
J. W. READING, Administrator.

april 9 wkt-wtd  
Commonwealth please copy.

**Flowers! Flowers!!**  
ON HAND, a large assortment of FLOWERS, Roses, Pansies, choice kinds, Gilly Flowers, Daisies, and all other kinds, for ornamenting flower gardens. Also, all strong transplanted Early root cabbage, large Turnips, etc. Bouquets put up in the best style, at all seasons. For sale by H. RATT.  
At Mrs. McMurtry's Greenhouse, South Frankfort.  
april 9 wkt-wtd

**Lots for Sale**  
I HAVE several beautiful vacant building lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort, THOS. A. THEOBALD.  
april 10 wkt-wtd

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS,  
**FISHING RODS,**  
**HOOKS, LINES AND REELS,**  
FOR SALE BY  
**KEENON & GIBBONS,**  
**DEALERS IN**  
**BOOKS & STATIONERY,**  
**HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,**  
**SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,**  
**UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,**  
Feb 25 wkt-wtd MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

**HATS! HATS!!**  
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—  
**FRENCH HATS,**  
**FINE SILK HATS,**  
**FINE CASSIMERE HATS,**  
**FINE SOFT FELT HATS,**  
**FOR THE SPRING TRADE AT**  
**S. C. BULL'S.**  
P. S. Those who, with many other styles, are offered, with the assurance that no stock of Hats can be found in the city more attractive, either in Style or Price.  
mar 23 11a

**A. CONERY,**  
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.  
Successor to W. P. Loomis,  
Has just received a new assortment of—  
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.  
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.  
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired.  
Jan 17 wkt-wtd

**Look at This.**  
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.  
W. H. KEENE,  
E. BENSLEY.  
Feb. 19, 1861 ft.

**Telegraphic.**  
From and after this date, all dispatches must be paid for before delivery, as the Operator is compelled to account to the Treasurer of the company in cash at the end of each month.  
mar 7 t-wlm\* J. D. WHEENS, Operator.

**THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.**  
**Sir James Clarke's**  
**Celebrated Female Pills.**  
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., *Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.*  
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

**TO MARRIED LADIES.**  
It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.  
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.  
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing harmful to the constitution.  
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.  
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,  
JOSEPH MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.)  
New York, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.  
Sold in Frankfort by J. M. MILLS.  
Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents,  
oct 16 wkt-wtd

**COUGHS.** The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to *"Doan's Branchial Trochees,"* or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually averted off. *PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS* will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.  
nov 24 wkt-w 6ms

**Pimples Banished!**  
**Faces Made Clear?**  
**HOW?**  
By one week's use of the *Magnolia Balm.* A perfectly harmless but elegant and effectual preparation. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.  
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Prop's, Troy, N. Y.  
jan 17 wkt-wtd

**HATS & CAPS.**  
WE have just received another addition to our spring stock, and have now on hand the largest and most complete assortment of—  
**Gentlemen's, Boys', and Youth's**  
**HATS AND CAPS**  
Ever brought to the city, embracing some entirely new and beautiful styles.  
SUCH AS THE  
Brown "Planter,"  
The "Amazon,"  
Brown "Stiff Brim,"  
Claret "Stiff Brim,"  
Gentlemen's Dress Hats,  
And an endless variety of other styles for men, youths and boys.  
Also, a full assortment of elegant styles of  
**STRAW GOODS.**  
Having an extra large stock on hand, we are determined to close them out at prices lower than ever before offered in the city. Give us a call, and satisfy yourselves.  
KEENON & GIBBONS,  
Dealers in Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.,  
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.  
april 4 wkt-wtd

**GARDEN SEED.**  
**LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.**  
Usual supply at  
mar 7 t-wlm S. C. BULL'S.

**FISHERMEN!! FISHERMEN!!**  
Just received by express, a superior lot of  
**FISHING TACKLE.**  
Call and see at  
mar 7 t-wlm S. C. BULL'S.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**COUNTY JUDGE.**  
We are authorized to announce JOHN M. HELMS as a candidate for Presiding Judge of Franklin county.  
mar 22 te  
We are authorized to announce J. CARTER COLEMAN as a candidate for county Judge.  
mar 19 te  
JOHN M. HARLAN, presiding Judge of the Franklin county court, having expressed his determination to resign that position, we are authorized to announce S. D. MORRIS as a candidate to supply the vacancy.  
mar 14 te  
We are authorized to announce W. D. ROBERTSON as a candidate for county Judge.  
mar 12 te  
Judge JOHN M. HARLAN, having announced his intention to remove to the city of Louisville and resign his position of Presiding Judge of Franklin county, we are authorized to announce CHARLES F. CRADDOCK as a candidate for said office.  
mar 9 ft

The Hon. JOHN M. HARLAN, presiding Judge of the Franklin county court, having announced his determination to resign that position, we are authorized to announce ROBERT H. KISSO as a candidate to supply the vacancy.  
mar 7 ft.

**For Constable.**  
We are authorized to announce WILLIAM M. CRITCHER, as a candidate for Constable in the Bridgeport district, at the ensuing May election.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 18, 1861.  
To the Editor of the Yeoman:  
DEAR SIR: You will please announce me as a candidate for reelection to the office of Constable in this, the First District of Franklin county, at the ensuing May election.  
JOHN W. PRUETT.

We are authorized to announce G. C. HUGHES as a candidate for reelection to the office of Constable, in the Forks precinct, at the May election.  
mar 21 te

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. HILTON as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the ensuing May election.  
mar 1 te

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM T. FLANN as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the ensuing May election.  
mar 2 te

**STATE TREASURER.**  
We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for reelection at the next August election.  
feb 16 wkt-wtd

## NEW BOOK BINDERY.

**MAJOR & OVERTON.**  
Will execute all orders for binding, and work in any department of the business, at their room over KEENON & GIBBONS' Book Store, on Main street, Major's Building.  
feb 26 ft

**NOTICE.**  
FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY,  
Frankfort, April 4, 1861.  
THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking house, in this city, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time an election will be held for seven Directors of the principal Bank, and a like number for each of the branches.  
By order of the Board,  
J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.  
april 3 wkt-wtd

**Notice.**  
THE notes and accounts due the late G. G. HILLMAN will remain in my hands



## BLANTON DUNCAN

In the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Frankfort, Ky., on Monday, April 6, 1863, by special invitation of the State Rights Convention.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I did not respond to your call this morning, because a far more important matter occupied my thoughts, that of perfecting our organization throughout the State. Now I can thank you for the honor conferred upon me in a call emanating from such an assemblage as this. The flames of fanaticism have swept over our land, turning into ashes the proud fabric of the Union, and destroying in the same moment the political organization of our State. From these ashes, phoenix-like, there arises to-day a party, upon whose banners is emblazoned "Equal Rights," and whose battle-cry is that of Patrick Henry, "Liberty or death." The band of true Kentuckians here assembled will be the nucleus around which will gather an enduring brotherhood, which can alike defy the vile attacks of mad Northern fanatics, or the still more insidious designs of black-hearted renegades. We come together to-day as Kentuckians, as Southern men, and as patriots of the past. I see around me many with whom I have exchanged hard blows in political encounters; but that fact is pleasing to me, for I know that they can give hard knocks, and that the Unionists will certainly receive them. So, too, they know that I can do some work; and in this cause, which is one that my whole soul is wrapped up in, I now throw down the gauntlet and say, "Come on, Submissives! I am damned to be who first cries 'hold enough!'"

Already we have stormed the citadel of the "left wing," and terror and dismay are fast spreading in their ranks. In their stronghold at Louisville we met them, and when they expected an easy victory, and in a spirit of triumph attempted to commit the outrage of taking possession of our meeting, we met them, and they were routed. We have them on the hip; and though many of you have deemed Louisville hopelessly sunk into quasi-Republicanism, I say to you that we will carry the elections in that city. Their champions will be swept under by the wave of public sentiment, never more to appear upon the surface. It seems strange, indeed, that among Southern men, with attachment to Southern institutions, and a firm determination to maintain Southern rights, receive the denunciations of those who, a short time since, were most blatant upon the subject. I am called a disunionist, and am stigmatized by those who have not given a tithe of the effort that I made to preserve the Union; but let some what say, I never shall be called a renegade to the South.

A false issue has been presented to our people, and eliciting old attachments and time-honored customs, they have been slow to move. Party leaders have deceived them, and present to them as alternatives Union or disunion. Who can doubt what will be the selection of loyal Kentuckians, if such an alternative could be presented? But no such issue can ever be submitted to you. The time has come when it is no longer a question of Union or disunion, but a choice between two confederacies—one in the South, whose citizens have been treated as equals and as brothers, and the other in the North, where religious fanaticism urges on the people to enforce their rights, and to drive out from the minds of the rising generation a hatred of Southern men and Southern institutions. Individually, I regard the dissolution of the Union as a fixed fact. We in Kentucky have done nothing to produce this result; but it behooves us, nevertheless, as wise men, to prepare for the coming storm, and seek the safest shelter. Every effort is now made to distract your attention from this solemn fact; and I am sorry to find so many Kentuckians siding to the gallant State, unconditionally, to the North. Standing with their backs to our brethren in the South, every eye among them seems eagerly strained towards the North, whilst fierce denunciations of Southern men are heard upon every side. Many high position and influence expect to rise to the top of the go with the North, if all the South beside should go the other way. The power and corruption of the Federal Government is to be used unscrupulously to create a strong Lincoln party in our midst. Beneath the mask of Unionism, in all its naked deformity, there is concealed the skeleton of Black Republicanism. But I, for one, refuse to go transferred to such a party, though the most influential man of all the Opposition now desires to form a Lincoln party. Thank heaven, I shall not belong to the Opposition, for they now oppose the right. My first affections are for Kentucky; but I am Southern to the core, and all my sympathies are with the South, and the honor and the interest of Kentucky will never permit her to desert the South.

Compromises even have failed, which, if like the wishy-washy propositions of the Peace Conference, so ably exposed just now by Mr. Clay, would merely have saved over a festering sore, only to break out with redoubled virulence when a few short months had fled.

Many true Southern men still cling to a hope of Union and compromise; but when that hope fails, as fall I think it will, they will stand united with the South. This class of Southern men wish for a final settlement of this slavery agitation, by which we shall have equality, a recognition of our rights and constitutional guarantees, by which to temper the despotic power of a national majority. I would not call the noblest of our race, for it is not far distant, when the unconditional Unionists and co-ercionists of the South will be regarded with more ineffable scorn and contempt than were the Tories of the Revolution. They thought that the King could not err. They bowed down and worshipped mere symbols. They marched before the red cross of England, and carried rain and devastation to many a happy household. To-day there are some who think that King Lincoln can do no wrong. Elected by a minority against the spirit of our constitution, he holds aloft the time-honored banner of our country, and mere idolaters rush on to sustain him. They do not look at the wrong which he designs, but adore him, like some of the rulers of this divine right of Kings, they cannot perceive that foul injustice and oppression are about to be committed in the name of the Union. For the first time in the history of our country the capital has been surrounded with the train of armed legions to inaugurate a President—that President, too, who, when he came into Washington to disprove the fear of a pretended assassination. If he can do this, he has entertained no evil designs, no guilty conscience would have prompted this cowardly act. They do meditate wrong, and were afraid of the actions of an outraged but forbearing people. No man would have molested Mr. Lincoln; but he did not feel safe until surrounded by the bayonets of Scott, which now form his protection in camp. Scenes which are witnessed at the coronation of despots have occurred in our Republic. As Col. Marshall has told you, batteries of artillery were leveled on the capital, whilst armed men stood ready to launch destructive missiles from those brazen throats, and sharpshooters lined the avenue upon both sides. What a commentary upon our boasted freedom! Where was it, when in the midst of hissing bayonets and such scenes as these, Abraham Lincoln came to receive the diadem of liberty as did the Roman Caesars of old to don the imperial purple?

Each community must be the judge of its own wrongs; and deeming themselves oppressed, or in danger of oppression, seven States have openly arrayed themselves against Lincoln, and have furnished another commentary. To-day the whole air is redolent in the language of Mr. Everett, "with the death smell of battle fields wet with the blood of brothers." The whole North resounds with threats of coercion, and there are

some even in our State who echo back that "Truth shall make us free, and the old adage that blood is thicker than water, and I envy not the time which they will bequeath to posterity."

And some would have us do nothing. Like a silly fly, which gazes stupidly around when its life is first become entangled in the spider's web, and thus enables its nimble assailant to bind it fast, when a vigorous struggle would have set it free, we are to stand still until the bonds are placed securely upon our limbs.

Will Kentuckians permit any one to coerce or subjugate their Southern brethren? If they do, they are recreant to every feeling of gratitude and honor. Upon the bloody field of Buena Vista, where the gallant McKee and Clay fell at the head of their shattered regiment, and Mexican lancers were sweeping down to annihilate the survivors, this traitor and rebel, Jeff Davis, at the head of his Mississippi rebels, poised a living wall of fire and steel, and enabled another column to reform their broken ranks. A Kentuckian himself, he braved destruction to save his brothers—and palsied the arm of any Kentuckian who would strike a blow against him or his. Already a regiment, one thousand strong, has tendered its services to Jeff Davis from this State, and is in readiness to march with him, to fight the battles of the South, and I shall go with it. If that treason, let the "left wing" make the most of it. The New England States, now so rabid for a fight, are good at picking quarrels, and devilish good at getting tired of them. The records of the war with Mexico show some startling facts, and the New England army is indeed most terrible. Their official returns show that, killed, wounded, missing, all, whilst, on the other hand, look at little South Carolina, now so indignant by a Hessian press! None were more distinguished in the war than the gallant Palmetto regiment, whose Colonel, brave Butler, falling in the charge at the head of his command, with his dying breath cried out, "For God's sake, keep the Palmetto in front!" That regiment, one thousand strong, buried half its number beneath the sand hills of Mexico. And when other regiments held back at Churubusco, when a forlorn hope was called for to storm the batteries, these Palmettos stepped out as one man, and bravely led the column on to victory. Could we stand by and see such men subjugated and conquered? Could I hear of a whole lot of true Kentucky blood flows in our veins, we never will permit it.

The first blow struck against a Southern State solidifies and consolidates the South. What care we for odds? Can 1,500,000 men determined to maintain their rights ever be conquered? Never! Mr. Lincoln's inaugural and subsequent policy, indicates that he is determined to exercise jurisdiction, hold the forts, and collect the taxes. The very day when he said that the far South is in rebellion, and that her citizens are traitors. Rebellion! Traitors! The very words, in the language of Mr. Benjamin, are an avowal of injustice, outrage, and oppression. Rebellion is in the tyrant's coils, but the sound conveys no fear to other than slavish souls. When did millions of organized, united, deliberate rebellion, ever rise against truth, honor, and justice?

Well did the great Pitt exclaim upon a similar occasion: "You might as well tell me that they rebelled against the light of heaven; that they rejected the fruits of the earth; that they refused to breathe the air." To-day the people of these Southern States imitate and glory in just such treason as glowed in the soul of Hamelin, which leaped in living flames from the inspired lips of our rights, and drove the traitors from the soil. The very name of Washington, Washington let us an impressive warning against the formation of geographical parties. Heedless of that, this sectional party has triumphed upon the broad basis of hostility to the institutions and constitutional rights of the South. Pastoral denunciations, traitors at heart, deniers of all that is good and noble, have been cherished, fostered, and honored by the North. These vile incendiaries have applied the torch to the temple of liberty, and in the lurid light of its destruction seek only to gorge their lust of jell and power. In works of evil they can no further go, for they have lost all opportunity to engender malignancy and angry passions. Up to this point, the support of our tranquility and the Union. In the cabinet and in the camp, in the public councils and upon bloody battle-fields, she has never failed to prove her devotion. She has been lavish of sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union, and the instincts of self-preservation alone have prompted the action of the far South. We have regarded her as a traitor, and she has regarded us as traitors. The North would prevent it to destroy our peace. No movement will be offered, and it is itself, the appalling cry would come up from the far South, "It is too late!" Another Government has been formed; ministers will be sent abroad to obtain a recognition of its independence, and soon it will rank among the nations of the earth. The South has planted themselves, and in that Constitution they have prohibited forever the African slave trade.

In naty alone is there now a hope that we can avert the most terrible civil war. Believing that the border States will not make common cause with the South, Mr. Lincoln and his advisers will proceed in their policy until a collision ensues, and then it will be too late for us to preserve the peace. Let the voice of Kentucky plainly proclaim that we are with the South, and that we will instantly share the fortunes of our brethren of the South if a conflict ensues. For one, I shall do my duty in warning all of the terrible danger which this involves us, and my soul shall be guiltless of any of the horrors which may be perpetrated.

I have no unkind words for Kentuckians who may differ with me upon the momentous issues of the day. I shall not quarrel with any of them, for we may soon need all of them to aid in fighting Black Republicans. Let us avoid all crimination and hard feeling, and act as brethren should act towards each other, bringing reason and argument and kindness to bear instead of brute force. Let us act unitedly, and let the minority yield gracefully to the majority. If the action of Kentucky is not consistent with our views of propriety and honor, I can reserve the right to migrate elsewhere. If we go South to join Jeff Davis, let those who do not like that action emigrate to a more genial climate in the North.

The North has demanded that we should give up all our rights and yield all the territories. But whilst I would be willing to give them all the land, for the sake of peace, I would have gallant Kentuckians no longer dwell with such grasping partners. If the North should then still demand tribute or attempt to exercise jurisdiction over us, and Breckinridge should cast his sword and belt into the scale, I would have Kentucky reply in the language of noble old Cavaliers: "It is the custom with us Romans to ransom our country, not with gold, but with iron."

Brother Kentuckians, let this be our motto: "The spirit, Independence! let us share, the soul of the lion heart and eagle eye. To tread this path we lay our bosoms bare. Nor heed the storm which howls about our bay."

THE LOUISVILLE MORAL ELECTOR.—The dynasty that has so long controlled the moral affairs of the city of Louisville is broken. The sceptre has departed from Judah. The Journal and its clique have met the fate provoked by the intolerance of their rule. The example set by Baltimore has been followed; and a new order of things was inaugurated on Saturday, by the people, who, despite the impudence and bad conduct of some of the self-constituted leaders in the Citizens' and Workingmen's movement, took up the candidate of that organization and gave them overwhelming majorities.

The "Belgian" struggled desperately, as if for dear life, but forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and the people had willed their overthrow.

It is well. We believe the officers elect are honest and competent, and will be faithful to the high trust committed to their hands. With no friends to reward and no enemies to punish, we have an abiding faith that they will strictly, impartially, and firmly discharge all the duties imposed upon them by the verdict of the people rendered at the polls on Saturday.—Louisville Courier.

[For the Yeoman.]

Maj. S. Turner at Richmond, Kentucky.

The Sixth Congressional District is known all over Kentucky for its true and faithful patriots, its honest and hospitable yeomanry, all of whom now look with anxious gaze at the crisis which surrounds us, and the still darker prospect which looms up threateningly in the future. Events now transpiring have awakened the deep sensibilities of everybody in this quarter, and while all hope for an amicable adjustment of our national difficulties, by which Kentucky, and all her sister States, clustering together, will again, like a mighty system, revolve in their respective orbits, each one having for its centre the Constitution, still they are resolved that if, at the last, it is necessary, among our mountain passes and blue grass pastures liberty will find its surest protectors, and constitutional rights its firmest defenders.

We have not in any other part of this district seen this deep feeling more fully manifested than in Richmond Monday, the 1st of April, (being county court day.) On that day a very large crowd assembled in Richmond, and almost irresistibly forward to the speech that had been announced to be made by Maj. Squire Turner. The position that Mr. Turner occupies as a man of ability, experience, and patriotism, coupled with the important topics he was to speak upon, and the rumor that he had almost consented, at the urgent solicitation of numerous friends from all parties, to run for Congress, made everybody wait with intense interest the ringing of the county-horn. At 10 o'clock the bell struck the note, and in a few moments the court-house was crowded with the independent yeomanry of Madison, and many from adjoining counties. It was an impressive scene—nothing indicated the rivalry of the political hustings; nothing looked like the speaking carnival, but a calm feeling of intense earnestness seemed to pervade the whole assembly.

Maj. Turner was fully equal to the task before him, and in the estimation of his friends made the best political speech of his life. He commenced by comparing the peace prosperity, and plenty that smiled throughout our whole country six months ago with the darkness, disruption, and discontent which now rooded over our nation. He said it was caused by the coming into power of a sectional, anti-slavery, and anti-Southern rights party—that he history of all time showed that when party-serving, tricksters and ignorant demagogues got the reins of government into their hands, and established their rule, they always suffered. That Kentucky, ever loyal to the Union and the Constitution, had been aggrieved with her sister States, but would suffer and labor for her rights in the Union still longer. He enumerated the particulars in which the South had been aggrieved, and said that we had sought redress for our wrongs in a Peace Conference, but the Peace Conference met, and after a protracted discussion, adjourned without accomplishing any practical result. The Congress, as he supposed, the system and participation of our whole country, but also slowly degenerated, was appealed to from every part of the South; but for the broad that we had received a stone, and he regretted to say there were some pale-faced submissives who, like the cat, content with the one paw from her master's table, were satisfied with the proposed amendment guaranteeing slavery in the States. He spurned such as unworthy the name of freemen. He denied the right of secession, but declared that a State, under an existing constitution, had the right to leave the Union, and that our forefathers nobly asserted the right of revolution. The institution of slavery he evolved was beneficial to the laboring man, and peculiarly adapted to the South. He advocated a convention of the Border Southern States, and forcibly and ably defined his own position to be for Union as long as there was any hope of an adjustment of our difficulties. That a great nation like ours was not made in a day, and should not be destroyed in a week. That he was for using all fair and honorable means to restore peace and harmony, and bring back the seceded States; but if ever a dissolution took place, then he was in favor of Kentucky linking her destiny with the Southern Confederacy. He would rather be a freeman out of this Union than a slave in it.

He eloquently closed by saying that he stood upon his native soil, almost in sight of the place where he was born, and among men of whom he had been the companion since his boyhood, and he uttered words which he felt sure to thus give his opinions. That he had for forty years practiced his profession, and had been appointed by the Legislature to revise the Statutes of Kentucky. That he had served in the Legislature seven times, and in the Convention to draft a new Constitution, and no mystery and no doubt had ever hung over his principles, for he had always declared them boldly and firmly. That he was not now, but might be a candidate for Congress, and he felt sure that the position should never be brought against him. This speech cannot be perfectly reported in paper; but any one who noticed the deep murmur instead of noisy applause that pervaded that vast audience at its close, and the crowd of friends that gathered around Turner, must know that he has a strong hold upon the public affection.

Maj. Turner has bitter enemies here who have persecuted him for years; but he has many warm and ardent friends, and his sympathy with him, and like him the more of our country, is a recent persecution. If he will consent to run for Congress, it is conceded by all that he would be easily elected, and carry his own party, heretofore differing with him in policy, by an overwhelming majority. The leading intelligence of both the old parties is uniting in calling for his services in the present crisis.

OBSEVER.

A few years since a "Rover," in search of a "Remedy" that would confer a lasting benefit upon his race, roamed through the forests of the great west. The men of science and of large experience, who dwelt in the thronging cities, had failed to give relief. He went forth, almost hopeless. Long years of persevering toil, and innumerable hardships, did not stay his footsteps. Westward, still westward! Beyond the Mississippi and the Falls of Minnehaha, towards the laughing waters and the setting sun. He scales the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and from their icy peaks views the valley of the Great Salt Lake. He still pushes onward, o'er solitudes, where the foot of civilization had not entered, where rolls the Columbia, and hears no sound save his own dashings; where the Indian warrior still dwells the toundhawk, and speeds the poisoned arrow, as wild and uncivilized as when Powhatan ruled in Virginia. At last he halted near the waters of the Indians' "Bouga Homa," and there on the sunny slopes of the misty mountains, beneath the spreading branches of the Bois d'Arc, and the gloom inspiring cypress, he discovered Roots, Barks and Leaves, whose virtues seemed almost to work miracles. The things expanded beneath their influence, new life-giving through every vein, and coarsed along each nerve. In the forest's great laboratory he found that the shelves of the Apothecary failed to furnish, the discovery of which will cause unborn millions to rejoice with feelings of joy and gladness. These Roots, Barks and Leaves now form the principle ingredients of the "Cherokee Remedy," of which a new advertisement appears in this paper.

From Norfolk.

John A. Lawrence, Unionist, has been re-elected Mayor of Portsmouth by 206 majority.

The news produced an unfavorable feeling towards the Administration.

Warlike News.

New York, April 6.

The Government has chartered the steamer Illinois, which will go to sea under sealed orders to-day or Monday. Her mails and passengers for Europe go in the City of Baltimore.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says no official intelligence is received that Major Anderson's supplies have been stopped; that the authorized statement made that the Spanish Government is not responsible for the demonstrations at St. Domingo; also, that no orders have been issued for the blockade of Southern ports; that Com. Stringham's commission has a different purpose; that the Government is still without intelligence whether the reinforcement of Fort Pickens has been effected, and is naturally very anxious, as orders were sent weeks ago.

A dispatch from Baltimore states that a large body of volunteers left that city to rally around the flag of the Union in Texas under Houston.

Washington dispatches assert that the President is daily receiving numerous dispatches from all portions of the country urging no surrender of any forts, and offering to volunteer in attempting to re-inforce them. One man offers to re-inforce Fort Sumter at ten days' notice for \$500,000.

Gov. Curtin, of Penn., had a long interview with General Scott and Secretary Cameron to-day. It is rumored that Pennsylvania will immediately assume a war footing.

Forged Virginia State bonds were sent to Livermore, Claiborne and Mason, by a man named R. M. Barbour, alias James Elliott, who is under arrest for the forgery. It appears that the only steamer yet chartered by the Government, the Atlantic and Missouri. The former was fitted to carry nine hundred troops and provisions for 60 days. The Powhatan is probably detained to convey them to their destination. The corvette Savannah will probably be put in charge of workmen to-day. Two companies are reported to have left Fort Hamilton last night.

The steamer Water Witch was to have gone into commission at Philadelphia yesterday.

Large quantities of army stores were ship ped from the piers last night on board the Atlantic.

The Times' Washington dispatch says that Dr. Fisher, of Fauquier county, has been appointed Marshal of Eastern Virginia.

The same authority says a dispatch has been received from a responsible person in Charleston, stating that Gen. Beauregard had left for Morris Island. He is reported to have said that Major Anderson now had but two alternatives—to evacuate Sumter in forty-eight hours, or suffer from starvation.

The Times' dispatch also says that the Southern Commissioners express the belief that a peaceful policy will prevail, but if the policy of the Federal Government is the enforcement of the Federal laws, the seceded States are ready to resist to the bitter end.

A special dispatch to the Herald, dated Charleston, April 6, says war is expected within twenty-four hours. Every man is ordered on duty. The excitement is intense.

Sixteen double banded boats for landing troops have been sent on board the Atlantic. She sails to-night. The Powhatan has left the Navy-Yard.

The Express says the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Sub-Treasurer to sell a portion or all of the five million Treasury notes. Subscriptions for the notes at 1 percent premium is being made up among the banks, bankers, and trustees of savings banks, and the subscriptions will, without doubt, be able to place the whole amount.

The Post learns from a Virginia, who had been in McCullough's own line, that he has organized a force of five thousand men to seize Washington the instant the first blood is spilled.

Special dispatches from Washington to the Post and Commercial say it is reported that Anderson having refused to surrender Fort Sumter, a bombardment had commenced. Our own dispatches from Charleston direct make no mention of it, and it is probably incorrect.

Special dispatches to the Commercial say that Lieut. Talbot has arrived from Fort Sumter, and the Cabinet is in session on his dispatches.

Same authority says: Col. Albert, head of Topographical Bureau here, has been relieved from duty, and Major Baché appointed in his stead.

The Commercial's dispatch says orders have been issued for the dispatch of the steam frigate Mississippi to sea immediately. Also, that John Minor Botts, and other prominent Virginians, say that the President declines to commit himself to his policy or intentions. Also, that the report that the President had concluded to call on the loyal States for troops is untrue, and that it is not thought any collision was likely at present.

Washington Gossip.

New York, April 7.—A special dispatch to the New York Herald says an officer of the army stated to-day that the first collision was to occur in Charleston harbor. He said that the Federal Government, having decided to evacuate Fort Sumter, were about to send an order how it should be done, but General Beauregard and Governor Pickens refused to accept the plan of evacuation. What order or plan was proposed was not fully known. It is understood that the Federal Government wanted to leave a small force to protect the property of the United States. This the Carolinians peremptorily refused to allow. They demand an unconditional surrender. These facts were laid before the President, who decided that unless they at once accepted the order or plan, that the fort would not be evacuated, and when the ball is opened he will blockade every principal port in the Confederate States, commencing with Charleston, and ending with the mouth of the Mississippi. He said that if an attack was made on Fort Sumter, an attempt would be made to throw reinforcements into it. The Government don't expect to succeed, but mean to make an effort. Fort Pickens they mean to hold at all hazards.

Important from Charleston.

New York, April 7.

A special dispatch from Charleston, last night, to the Herald, says: "Reliable" information has been received from the North that reinforcements have been ordered to Fort Sumter, accompanied by a squadron under Commander Stringham. Five thousand men, in addition to those in the fort, are being sent to take the field within twenty-four hours. The ultimatum, siege or surrender, has not yet been sent to Major Anderson, but with the supplies to-day he was notified by Gen. Beauregard that they were the last which he would receive, which is equivalent to a declaration of hostilities. This is positive. Troops have been ordered to rendezvous at points remote from Charleston, but within supporting distance, to watch the movements of the enemy. Governor Pickens was to-day inspecting the batteries, accompanied by his council and senior officers. Bloodshed is inevitable. A formal demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter has not been and may not be made."

Pleased with the Prospect.

MONTGOMERY, April 6.

The people are pleased with the prospect of a brush, and all faces are bright with anticipation.

CHARLESTON, April 6.

The public are by no means disappointed by the recent news of warlike movements. The Confederacy is ready to receive its visitors in any form. The supplies of Fort Sumter are not yet cut off. Affairs, however, are

culminating.

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The Express says the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Sub-Treasurer to sell a portion or all of the five million Treasury notes. Subscriptions for the notes at 1 percent premium is being made up among the banks, bankers, and trustees of savings banks, and the subscriptions will, without doubt, be able to place the whole amount.

The Post learns from a Virginia, who had been in McCullough's own line, that he has organized a force of five thousand men to seize Washington the instant the first blood is spilled.

Special dispatches from Washington to the Post and Commercial say it is reported that Anderson having refused to surrender Fort Sumter, a bombardment had commenced. Our own dispatches from Charleston direct make no mention of it, and it is probably incorrect.

Special dispatches to the Commercial say that Lieut. Talbot has arrived from Fort Sumter, and the Cabinet is in session on his dispatches.

Same authority says: Col. Albert, head of Topographical Bureau here, has been relieved from duty, and Major Baché appointed in his stead.

The Commercial's dispatch says orders have been issued for the dispatch of the steam frigate Mississippi to sea immediately. Also, that John Minor Botts, and other prominent Virginians, say that the President declines to commit himself to his policy or intentions. Also, that the report that the President had concluded to call on the loyal States for troops is untrue, and that it is not thought any collision was likely at present.

Washington Gossip.

New York, April 7.—A special dispatch to the New York Herald says an officer of the army stated to-day that the first collision was to occur in Charleston harbor. He said that the Federal Government, having decided to evacuate Fort Sumter, were about to send an order how it should be done, but General Beauregard and Governor Pickens refused to accept the plan of evacuation. What order or plan was proposed was not fully known. It is understood that the Federal Government wanted to leave a small force to protect the property of the United States. This the Carolinians peremptorily refused to allow. They demand an unconditional surrender. These facts were laid before the President, who decided that unless they at once accepted the order or plan, that the fort would not be evacuated, and when the ball is opened he will blockade every principal port in the Confederate States, commencing with Charleston, and ending with the mouth of the Mississippi. He said that if an attack was made on Fort Sumter, an attempt would be made to throw reinforcements into it. The Government don't expect to succeed, but mean to make an effort. Fort Pickens they mean to hold at all hazards.

Important from Charleston.

New York, April 7.

A special dispatch from Charleston, last night, to the Herald, says: "Reliable" information has been received from the North that reinforcements have been ordered to Fort Sumter, accompanied by a squadron under Commander Stringham. Five thousand men, in addition to those in the fort, are being sent to take the field within twenty-four hours. The ultimatum, siege or surrender, has not yet been sent to Major Anderson, but with the supplies to-day he was notified by Gen. Beauregard that they were the last which he would receive, which is equivalent to a declaration of hostilities. This is positive. Troops have been ordered to rendezvous at points remote from Charleston, but within supporting distance, to watch the movements of the enemy. Governor Pickens was to-day inspecting the batteries, accompanied by his council and senior officers. Bloodshed is inevitable. A formal demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter has not been and may not be made."

Pleased with the Prospect.

MONTGOMERY, April 6.

The people are pleased with the prospect of a brush, and all faces are bright with anticipation.

CHARLESTON, April 6.

The public are by no means disappointed by the recent news of warlike movements. The Confederacy is ready to receive its visitors in any form. The supplies of Fort Sumter are not yet cut off. Affairs, however, are

culminating.

From New York.

New York, April 6.

The Government has chartered the steamer Illinois, which will go to sea under sealed orders to-day or Monday. Her mails and passengers for Europe go in the City of Baltimore.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says no official intelligence is received that Major Anderson's supplies have been stopped; that the authorized statement made that the Spanish Government is not responsible for the demonstrations at St. Domingo; also, that no orders have been issued for the blockade of Southern ports; that Com. Stringham's commission has a different purpose; that the Government is still without intelligence whether the reinforcement of Fort Pickens has been effected, and is naturally very anxious, as orders were sent weeks ago.

A dispatch from Baltimore states that a large body of volunteers left that city to rally around the flag of the Union in Texas under Houston.

Washington dispatches assert that the President is daily receiving numerous dispatches from all portions of the country urging no surrender of any forts, and offering to volunteer in attempting to re-inforce them. One man offers to re-inforce Fort Sumter at ten days' notice for \$500,000.

Gov. Curtin, of Penn., had a long interview with General Scott and Secretary Cameron to-day. It is rumored that Pennsylvania will immediately assume a war footing.

Forged Virginia State bonds were sent to Livermore, Claiborne and Mason, by a man named R. M. Barbour, alias James Elliott, who is under arrest for the forgery. It appears that the only steamer yet chartered by the Government, the Atlantic and Missouri. The former was fitted to carry nine hundred troops and provisions for 60 days. The Powhatan is probably detained to convey them to their destination. The corvette Savannah will probably be put in charge of workmen to-day. Two companies are reported to have left Fort Hamilton last night.

The steamer Water Witch was to have gone into commission at Philadelphia yesterday.

Large quantities of army stores were ship ped from the piers last night on board the Atlantic.

The Times' Washington dispatch says that Dr. Fisher, of Fauquier county, has been appointed Marshal of Eastern



